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**Supplement**

# Daily Report

## MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

*REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN*

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UN COMMISSIONER DENIES PLAN TO LEAVE FOR GENEVA 3 MARCH

LD271940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the international commission investigating the crimes of the traitorous Mohammad Reza today announced that the members of the commission, after holding various meetings with Iranian political and judicial officials and personalities, meeting more than 140 persons injured during the existence of the former regime and reading detailed reports about the crimes of the former regime, are now looking for a firm basis for the continuation of their work.

Apparently, some members of the commission believe that a meeting with the hostages is necessary for the continuation of the commission's work.

The members of the commission left for Tehran cemetery at 1730 in order to see evidence of the slaughters carried out by the former shah.

The spokesman denied a report that the members of the commission will return to Geneva on Monday. A foreign news agency had reported that the commission would finish its work on Monday and would return to Geneva.

AFP Report

NC271310 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 27 (AFP)--The five-member U.N. special investigating commission, in Iran since Saturday, may leave the Iranian capital next Monday, sources close to the commission said today.

The report, which was neither officially confirmed nor denied, followed reports published yesterday quoting reliable sources in Geneva as saying that the commission might return to the Swiss capital on Sunday.

Proposed Visit With Hostages

NC280811 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 28 (AFP)--The visiting United Nations commission of inquiry will visit the 50 hostages at the American Embassy here "within the next few hours," a member of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council announced today. The five-man U.N. team will be accompanied by a senior Iranian official named by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, council member Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said.

Speaking at the Tehran hospital where spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has been undergoing treatment for heart trouble, he gave no further details.

It was not clear whether the visit was arranged for humanitarian reasons or to gather evidence from the hostages, as the Revolutionary Council had proposed.

Statement on Commission's Activities

JN281113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The UN factfinding commission on the crimes of the deposed shah and the United States has issued a statement in which it said that it has met with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and representatives of the victims of human rights violations under the defunct regime, as well as hearing statements by disabled people. The statement added that the commission recorded the testimonies of all who appeared before it and thus became acquainted with the methods of torture used by the defunct regime.

In the meantime, a spokesman for UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has expressed the hope that a meeting would take place between the members of the UN factfinding commission now in Iran and the U.S. hostages. The spokesman added that Dr Waldheim has expressed his satisfaction with the quick progress made by the commission in its efforts to solve the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

Ad-Dawudi, the Syrian representative in the UN commission, has stated that he was acquainted with the various atrocious crimes committed by the shah's secret police, the SAVAK, against Iranian citizens. He said that the sight of the 150 invalids who appeared before the commission as witnesses was most revolting. Some lost their limbs and others their eyesight as a result of torture at SAVAK's hands.

Ad-Dawudi added: We have heard terrible stories about the savage torture of children between the age of 15 and 20 for political reasons or because they took part in demonstrations.

Qotbzadeh Contact With Students

JN281045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that he is now holding talks with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy on behalf of the Revolution Council, to arrange a meeting between the members of the UN factfinding commission and the U.S. hostages. He said that this meeting is included in the commission's agenda.

Qotbzadeh also said that Aguilar, the Venezuelan member of the commission, will leave Tehran today, but that he will return if the commission's task takes a longer time. The Venezuelan representative was scheduled to leave today, Qotbzadeh added.

In the meantime, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have confirmed the existence of contacts to arrange the meeting with the hostages. However, the students have not yet reached a final decision on the matter.

Qotbzadeh Interview on Commission

JN271959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[Tehran "Arabic section" correspondent's interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh--date not given; recorded portions are in Arabic]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] I would like to ask His Excellency the Minister if we can be told about the contents of your talks with the five-member commission investigating the deposed shah's crimes. [end recording]

Regarding the foreign minister's talks with the five-member commission investigating the deposed shah's crimes, Qotbzadeh said: Our talks dealt with the way this commission is to work in Iran and what this commission requires in the way of documents in order to undertake its task.

On whether the commission will deal with the crimes of the United States in its investigation, Qotbzadeh said: No one can investigate the shah's crimes in Iran without dealing with his crimes' relationship with the United States. Therefore, the commission will virtually tackle this subject. He added that making the world hear of these crimes represents a large constructive step for us along this path.

The foreign minister said: The United States has not welcomed the formation of this commission, but found itself forced to accept this matter.

Regarding the hopes Iran places in this commission, Qotbzadeh said: We hope that the commission will be neutral and independent in order to be able to carry out a full investigation into the crimes that were committed during the deposed shah's era and then to announce its opinions and proofs to the world public.

Our correspondent asked the foreign minister about the steps to be taken by Iran to recover the deposed shah and the people's wealth if the five-member commission does not achieve the required results. Qotbzadeh said: This commission's work is neither linked with the issue of the hostages nor the subject of extraditing the deposed shah.

He added: This commission will submit the results of its work to the UN secretary general. If there is any hope that these results will be submitted at the United Nations or the Security Council, the Panamanian Government can benefit from these results, in its capacity as a UN member. As for the issue of recovering the shah, it is a completely separate matter. We have embarked on this subject through legal proceedings, well-aware of the laws existing in Panama. We have a good Panamanian lawyer and we seek to commence work on putting the shah on trial [as heard] in Panama in order to get him back. We have a large hope that his recovery will be accomplished.

Our correspondent asked: If the United States refused to hand over the deposed shah and the people's wealth, what will the destiny of the hostages be?

The foreign minister replied: As the imam said, the destiny of the hostages will be determined by the Islamic Consultative Council. As for recovering the shah, we are very seriously and firmly after that.

[Begin recording] [Question] I would like to tackle another subject that very much pained the Islamic nation yesterday; namely, the normalization of relations between the Egyptian Government and Israel. What is your opinion? [end recording]

Regarding the Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations, Qotbzadeh said: Our Islamic nation has lived many days of disgrace as well as many days of abolishing disgrace. Therefore, we must not lose our incentive, courage and hope.

The foreign minister said: Traitor As-Sadat has perpetrated a treason against Islam and the Islamic nation. Throughout history, others before him perpetrated treason against Islam and the Islamic nation. There will be others after him to commit such treason. Therefore, the traitor must be punished and driven out of the field by means of the Egyptian people's might and their (?holy) revolution. These people will, of course, revolt for the sake of Islam.

Qotbzadeh said: Therefore, we must not get anxious or despair. We must proceed to eradicate these disgraceful roots from our Islam because we cannot fight the enemy strongly and effectively if we do not purge our territory.

[Begin recording] [Question] Does the tripartite alliance--Egypt, the United States and Israel--represent a threat to the area, particularly the Persian Gulf? [end recording]

The foreign minister said: Undoubtedly, this alliance is meant to harm the area, particularly the Persian Gulf area. This alliance should be practically confronted and its vicious designs should be exposed.

Qotbzadeh added: This dictates a protracted and solid struggle against these agents. I am fully confident that the area's peoples--Iranians and Arabs--will jointly abort the tripartite alliance's plots, which are being hatched by Zionism, world imperialism and their agents, represented by the Egyptian leaders.

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Excellency, how do you assess the issue of security and stability of the Persian Gulf? [end recording]

The foreign minister said: The security and stability of the Persian Gulf are affiliated with the degree of unity of the area's countries; with their commitment to cooperation, development and Islamic equality; with their commitment to nonalinement; with their attempts to expel forces from the area; and with their resistance to any agent the forces are trying to plant in the area.

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and this has been manifested in his national charter declaration made 10 days ago. The charter's provisions indicate that it is a new confrontation against Iran and not the Soviet Union, particularly on the part of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Morocco and even some Persian Gulf states. It is also meant to include King Husayn of Jordan. Brzezinski visited Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Morocco before the issuance of the charter. What is your opinion? [end recording]

Our correspondent asked Qotbzadeh about the recent mission undertaken by the U.S. President's adviser for national security in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Morocco in order to form an alliance to confront the Soviet Union and its invasion of Afghanistan.

The foreign minister said: I believe that after Israel, the roots of corruption in the area are represented by the Egyptian and Iraqi Governments. He added that these roots are identical. It goes without saying that the United States always wants to hatch plots in the area. This is not the first or the last plot. We are prepared to confront every imperialist plot. I can confirm that they will not succeed in their actions.

He added that Iran represents the key for strategy in the area and even for life. Therefore, Iran will not permit imperialism to implement its plots in the Persian Gulf area.

Behesnti on Hostages

LD281022 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27, MTI--Istvan Ambrus, MTI's special correspondent reports from Tehran:

Truth is one and indivisible, thus the justice system also has to be unified and indivisible, stated Ayatollah Beheshti, member of the Islam Revolutionary Council in Tehran. At present Beheshti fulfills the duties of prime minister and was recently appointed as president of the Supreme Court.

The ayatollah stated that the revolutionary courts, which have up until now operated independently and frequently arbitrarily, which caused for many criticisms, "will be integrated into a unified justice system under the control of the Supreme Court within a month or two." This system has to be Islamic from the roots to the top, but this [words indistinct] of the positive elements of foreign legal practice.

The answer to the question of MTI's correspondent Beheshti said: At least ten weeks are needed for the Parliament to begin discussions in the affair of the American hostages. The Majles will be formed six weeks from now, he said, and following this further four weeks are needed by it for electing its president, vice-presidents, leading organs. Even at the end of ten weeks it is not certain that the Parliament already capable of operating will place the debate of hostage question, considered to be of small importance, on its agenda as the first point. Even if it does, the debate will be long and one cannot even guess when a final decision will be made concerning the fate of the American hostages, said Beheshti..

Answering other questions Beheshti emphasized that Iran does not want to isolate itself from the world, but it does not have and will not have in the future either need for any kind of relations in connection with the United States. Iran can stand on its own feet and watchfully guards its independence. Any sort of relation with the Americans, however, will automatically and obviously mean the violation of this independence.

Rafsanjani on Hostage Situation

LD271303 Tehran AZADEGAN in Persian 21 Feb 80 p 5 LD

["AZADEGAN interview" with acting Iranian Interior Minister Hashemi Rafsanjani; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] As regards the Muslim students following the imam's line, do you agree or disagree with their disclosures?

[Answer] As regards the students, I think that they have taken a great stride along the revolution path. Of course, ever since they went into action I have said in interviews and speeches that America was not leaving us alone but was seriously continuing to annoy us with its aggression, going as far as to extend protection to the shah.

If we disregarded this, as happened in the past, America would make even worse attempts to destroy our revolution.

The action of the students following the imam's policy resulted in the repudiation of all America's shameful plans. Fortunately, all the plans it made were of no avail.

The most interesting point is that this was all accomplished by the people: if the government had interfered and imprisoned those spies, the matter would not have been so important; after all, the government is the government and has the power to do that. The important point is that it was the people who carried out the action, just as since the revolution began they have been carrying out revolutionary acts; and we were, well, cooperating with public opinion. It was a praiseworthy action, with the oppressed nation standing up to tyranny and succeeding in achieving something. They have treated the hostages extremely well. They have maintained their position. This is one dimension of the task. We approve this action, as we did in the past, since it represents a national and popular measure carried out by a young class of students.

This matter is not under the jurisdiction of the Revolution Council or the government; it was student action, and it is not over yet.

As for the documents, yes, I must say that a series of documents does exist and has been made public, and we must now see how the people will judge them and whether the accusations they contain are justified or not.

It was also logical for the Revolution Council to say that the radio and television should prevent the students from making their disclosures on radio and television, since it is wrong for the state radio and television to be made available to one group directly, regardless of the esteem in which that group is held, and for documents to be published if in the final analysis this is not beneficial, or where the prosecutor has not yet stated his views. Thus it is illogical for these documents to be published before an investigation has taken place. The Revolution Council has said that there must be some control over these documents but did not go so far as to ban their publication completely. They can be published through media other than the radio and television, which are not the sole means of communicating information. There are other channels open for the publication of these documents.

[Question] The president of the republic has spoken of the possibility of talks with the Americans, after they have accepted the conditions, while the imam has issued strict instructions that the only conditions for the hostages' release is the return of the shah. What is your view of this?

[Answer] The president also holds the view that there should be talks leading to the shah's return. After all, in order to obtain the shah's return some talks are necessary, if only to make them understand that they must return him and that there is no place for compromise. Why should we compromise? Compromise means giving up the nation's interests; no, that is not right.

[Question] The reason that this question was raised here is that the nation does not want such talks and relations. The nation wants to know whether or not the contacts and talks to which Bani-Sadr refers are similar in nature to those of Mr Bazargan. Is he working for the return of the shah decisively, following the example set by the imam?

[Answer] Well, of course, since it would be illogical not to speak to them at all, we must speak to them. Insofar as we want the return of the shah and our wealth and we wish to tell them that we intend to get our money back, we must talk to them. As a result of talks a committee of inquiry has been set up to gain the fulfillment of our rights. This is true, but there is no reason why we should come to give up some of our rights and submit to pressure. No. And, in principle, why should we compromise?

As regards our interests, I do not think that such a thing as compromise is possible or that anyone, whether president of or foreign minister, who understands the issue perfectly, could wish for compromise.

Hearing on Sale of Shah's Property

LD271406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to our representative in London, yesterday the British High Court issued its verdict in relation to the complaint of the Islamic Republic of Iran against Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The first session of the court was adjourned within a few minutes of its convocation last week, following a protest by the lawyer of the London Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi could no longer be referred to as the shah.

During the court session yesterday and the session a day before that, which together lasted 6 hours, the judge announced his verdict following the hearing of the Iranian claim and that of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's lawyer. According to his verdict the Iranian claim is considered admissible; thus the first session for investigating this matter ended in Iran's favor. The next session will convene in 4 weeks time.

The subject of the complaint is a property in the southwest district of London. The property was purchased in 1975 by the Royal Horse Society, which was a government institution controled by Kambiz Atabay on behalf of the shah, to be used for horse breeding. Documents show that the funds to purchase the property were provided by Bank 'Omran which issued two checks to the court ministry amounting to more than 4 million tomans. These checks were drawn against payments made by the oil company to Bank 'Omran.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi registered this property in his own name with the help of Kambiz Atabay and Behbehanian, the two responsible authorities of the Royal Horse Society. He pretended that the house was being purchased in the name of his son who, at the time of the deal, had not reached the age of consent.

At the end of 1979, the agents of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi had prepared the the sale of this property for 800,000 pounds sterling. But the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran became aware of this plan and prevented the signing of the deal through the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its lawyers in London, in order to protect the incontestable rights of the oppressed nation of Iran.

Lawyer's Attack on Commission

LD271607 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 22 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Jean-Louis Morillon interview with Marc Valle, lawyer to the "Free Iran" movement: "I Am Ready to Go To Iran To Defend the Shah"]

[Text] The shah's family counterattacks. It has rejected in advance any report by the UN commission which has just arrived in Tehran to "investigate the imperial regime's crimes" and, if possible, secure the release of the American hostages in return.

"We have never seen such a masquerade," Marc Valle, lawyer to the "Free Iran" royalist movement and the former emperor's niece Princess Azadeh, whose brother Admiral Shafiq was assassinated in Paris on 7 December, stated.

Mr Valle does not lack arguments which arouse serious misgiving with respect to the UN initiative. "The mission of the five jurists is illegal," he explains. "No revolution has hitherto taken foreign diplomats as hostages to force the world to sit in judgment on a preceding regime. All civilized nations represented at the United Nations recognized the shah's government. The shah reigned from 1941 through February 1979, and if he misused his authority an inquiry should have taken place earlier at international level.

"Morally, the mission is also objectionable. How can you condemn a fallen and persecuted family without hearing it? Why is the commission to meet in Tehran instead of some neutral place, either Geneva or elsewhere? What will be submitted to the jurists"? Mr Valle wonders.

"Witnesses Assassinated"

"The revolutionary authorities will submit one-sided information to the commission. How will it be possible to check that the documents in question have not been faked. No one will be able to come to support the shah. If anyone did come, he would be lynched," Mr Valle asserts.

In an interview published by the Swiss newspaper LAUSANNE 24 HEURES, the shah, who still lives in exile in Panama, has put forward a similar argument: "I have been accused...but my witnesses have been assassinated."

Since it is out of the question that even the least important member of the imperial family or even any Iranian will decide to commit suicide by going to Tehran to shed a different light on the evidence to be considered by the commission, Mr Valle intends to step in. "I am ready to go to Iran any time," he says.

However, Princess Azadeh's lawyer has no illusion about such a request. "Some of the commission members who come from the Third World probably already have some preconceived ideas and are willing to say anything to please the Iranians.

"However, I have no misgivings about the honesty of the French counsel, Mr Pettiti. We hope that he will realize the scandalous nature of the procedings and that he will resign in order not to be a party to this comedy."

Certain members of the Pahlavi family have criticized, through Mr Valle, the Americans who have agreed to the inquiry commission: "If the imperial regime was so hateful, Carter and all the preceding presidents were its accomplices and will be disgraced."

"Hypocrisy"

Denouncing the inquiry commission's "monstrous hypocrisy," Mr Valle reminded the UN secretary general of certain facts: "Mr Waldheim, who is getting ready to brandish the jurists' report on the UN rostrum was also a confident of the shah. And yet he had all the necessary means at his disposal for finding out about Iran's realities."

The entire world, especially the families of the American hostages, who are eager to see their relatives again, expects the inquiry commission to act at lightning speed. And it could take the commission only 10 or 15 days to submit its conclusions. "This is a farce. In France, the trial of even the least important case takes 1 month. An international tribunal would need at least 1 year."

These forceful accusations conceal two fully justified fears--"a precedent will be created. Any terrorist group will be tempted to seize hostages in order to demand the creation of an international inquiry commission," Mr Valle asserted.

Many Iranian exiles also fear that, on the strength of the commission's report on the "shah's crimes," Khomeyni could set his killers after the "regime's accomplices." In that event, the farce could turn to drama.

Lawyer on Commission's Legality

LD280929 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Article by Paris University Law Professor Jacques Robert: "Human Rights and International Law"]

[Text] The formation of the international committee of inquiry into the crimes imputed to the former shah of Iran will not in itself settle the delicate and agonizing problem of the Tehran hostages. It is only a first step toward a solution. However the creation of this committee raises a number of questions:

Is it a real committee of inquiry into specific human rights violations or a political body indirectly responsible for unravelling a complex situation and even for mediating to some extent?

Have there been similar initiatives in the past?

What dangers would there be in generalizing the use of a similar technique in the future to solve apparently insoluble conflicts?

There is a wide variety of institutions in international society which have the job of safeguarding human rights and denouncing their violation--some being nongovernmental institutions and other international institutions.

There are a large number of the first type which are private institutions and form veritable pressure groups.

Some are temporary and usually have one specialized aim: to defend an individual or group of people. Their action is based mainly on an appeal to international public opinion. They are either individual or collective in form. It might be an appeal by a prominent figure on behalf of some persecuted person or against a repressive government. It might also take the form of the creation of a kind of "tribunal" by private, internationally known and respected individuals. An example of such an institution is the famous "Russell tribunal" which passed judgement in turn on the American war crimes in Vietnam and then on methods of repression in Latin America.

For instance Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay were officially and publicly declared to be "guilty of systematic human rights violations constituting crimes against humanity" and were condemned.

Other institutions are permanent. They may be less spectacular and more discreet but they are possibly more effective. For instance the International Association of Democratic Jurists, the International Jurists' Committee, Amnesty International....

In all these cases individuals or private associations take the initiative in launching an inquiry, an appeal, a protest or a condemnation which can find its audience reduced if some of them seem inspired more by political than by humanitarian motives.

Furthermore the role of several of these associations is limited to a few specialized sectors. For instance the International Jurists' Committee directs its efforts more particularly toward insuring that defense rights are respected in political trials and Amnesty International's main aim is to protect political prisoners.

Of course one of these private organizations could well have set up an international commission whose mission could have been either to investigate the situation of the hostages in Tehran or to inquire into human rights violations perpetrated under the shah's regime but how effective could such a commission have been in the sense context of these past few months and without official blessing from anybody or without the agreement and effective cooperation of the governments concerned?

This is probably why preference was given to appealing to an international human rights protection institution.

Such institutions exist. There is the Arab League's standing committee on human rights. It should also be remembered that the OAU took the initiative in setting up a committee of African magistrates to investigate Bokassa's crimes. However--at world level--the most important body is the UN Commission on Human Rights set up by a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1946 and which comprises representatives from 32 states elected for a 3-year term by the Economic and Social Council. Other institutions have been set up by international conventions. For instance the UNESCO convention on discrimination in education set up a committee of conciliation and good offices and the convention on the elimination of forms of racial discrimination set up a committee of experts sitting as individuals.

These commissions or committees set up by the conventions are increasingly composed of members acting as individuals and not as representatives of states even if states put forward candidates; and their action is both contentious and noncontentious, the transition being made imperceptibly from one procedure to the other.

Generally speaking the body in question when it receives a report, a complaint or a petition tries to reconcile the two sides. In this respect it has a veritable power of inquiry. For instance in 1969 a working group set up by the UN Human Rights Commission at its own initiative examined petitions relating to the territories occupied by Israel. In 1961 an inquiry was carried out within the framework of the ILO following a complaint by Ghana against Portugal concerning the Portuguese Government's violation of the convention on the abolition of hard labor. The UN Human Rights Commission also recently condemned the "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan at the initiative of a group of Third World countries....

However all these cases involve a complaint or petition from an individual, a group or one or several states against another state.

This is not the case in the Iranian affair.

The international committee of inquiry now in question does not have the job of bringing an action by Iran against the United States or by the United States against Iran but of inquiring into the former shah's crimes because of a conflict between these two states.

Indeed the committee will merely investigate the way in which, in a given country, a regime which has now been overthrown violated human rights. Indeed it is as if the new Iran were bringing an action against the old Iran. This debate concerns internal law, not international law.

However--it is here that diplomacy comes back in--it has been decided to set up this inquiry to solve a tricky dispute between two states.

Therefore on what legal basis can it be formed?

Under the terms of the UN Charter (Article 98) the UN secretary general carries out all the functions he may be given by a UN body. It does not seem that one of these bodies has officially given Mr Waldheim a precise mission concerning the formation of such a committee. Perhaps retroactively the secretary general will be given a "mission order" appointing him to do this. At the moment this "mission" does not exist, even if a verdict by the International Court of Justice demanded that Iran should release the hostages....

On the other hand the secretary general cannot have acted on his own authority. Indeed the decision to form the committee and its composition could only be taken with the agreement of the two governments concerned: the Iranian Government and the White House.

It is therefore clearly in the framework of a permanent "good offices" mission which he naturally holds that Mr Waldheim has placed his initiative.

Will it be a real "UN committee" comprising government representatives or a kind of "tribunal" comprising nongovernmental people? A mixed solution was apparently preferred initially, combining eminent figures known for their constant fight for human rights (Mr Sean McBride or Paris lawyer L.E. Pettiti) and representatives of countries not involved or of Third World countries (Algeria, Bangladesh, Mexico, Venezuela, Syria?). However these representatives could sit as individuals even when proposed.

Will it be an "inquiry on the evidence" or an "on-the-spot inquiry?" Clearly such a committee should be able to sit in Paris, New York and Tehran.

In this way we should see a committee of inquiry which is very clearly defined and empowered to hear evidence from a number of sources (for instance the Iranian Government, representatives from other countries, even individuals...).

Although there is reason to be extremely cautious in this matter a great deal of hope now seems to be vested in the formation and forthcoming work of this committee. People--with impatience and anguish--expect it to solve a deadlock situation.

However two observations should be made at this stage: It would have been more appropriate and more reasonable not to tie--among other things--the fate of the detained hostages to the results of the committee's work. Indeed what position will the members of such a committee be in if they know from the start that the fate of the hostages is in their hands?

Will the precedent formed by the formation--under UN auspices--of an international committee of inquiry to try and solve a case of hostage seizure not encourage all aspiring pirates needing publicity to launch into similar ventures with the aim of having a public inquiry into the reasons for their despair?

Once again it is success which will either justify or not justify the initiative.

Demonstrations Outside U.S. Embassy

LD271828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon, at the invitation of the Islamic Workers' Council, tens of thousands of worker brothers and sisters marched from Enqelab Square and Imam Hoseyn Square toward the American den of espionage.

According to our reporter, the marchers shouted "We workers follow the imam," "We are ready to revolt against imperialism," and "The criminal shah will be punished here," and then gathered in front of the American den of espionage and listened to speeches, including one made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini.

The marchers passed a resolution expressing their hatred of the crimes committed by America in Iran.

AFP on Demonstration

NC271625 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 27 (AFP)--Thousands of workers from factories and workshops all over Tehran today converged on the U.S. Embassy for the second major anti-American demonstration there in three days. The demonstrators, carrying photos of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, chanted "Down with America," "Down with Carter" and called for the extradition to Iran of the shah and the return of his wealth.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative at the state broadcasting network, meanwhile told the crowd that the special United Nations investigating commission here would be better served visiting more victims of the fight against the shah than visiting the American hostages inside the embassy.

The Muslim students, who have been holding the 50 Americans hostage since November 4, meanwhile led the chanting through representatives standing on the roof of the embassy gatehouse. The demonstration, organised by the Islamic Workers Committee to support the students, was however far smaller than the one that took place there Monday when more than 100,000 people marched past President Bani-Sadr to mark the end of a week of national mobilisation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, who is particularly close to the Muslim students occupying the embassy, said: "Visiting the hostages will not be a good solution for the commission, but I recommend very much that they should see the families of the dead, the crippled and the tortured people," of the SAVAK, the former shah's secret police. He said the commission was here to make a judgement about the crimes of the shah and U.S. interference in Iran but added that the people would be judging the report.

Today's march, to show support for the Muslim students' revolutionary act and protest against the United States and "appeasers," called for a complete break of all political, military, economic and cultural links with the "voracious giant," the United States. It also called for the creation of Islamic workers councils in all factories and workshops and greater radio and television coverage of working people's affairs.

Students' Revelation Statement

LD271010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Unnumbered revelation statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As the days pass we find out more about the enemies of [words indistinct] and its cruel supporters. It is not certain whether history itself can match such crimes. The crimes of the oppressors go beyond the limits of human nature. The mighty see their shameful existence in domination and the continuation of their crimes in smashing and killing others; and lust for power has made them blind and deaf. All the oppressed must join together and remove the roots of corruption from their countries. World peace and safety depend on the extinction of the oppressors; the oppressed will not reach the heritage granted to them by almighty God so long as these ignorant hegemonists are alive in the world.

O, oppressed of the world, to whatever region or country you belong, come to your senses and do not be afraid of the noise and clamor of America and other empty-headed superpowers. Make the world too constricted for them (to live in) and seize your rights from them with clenched fists.

The world of Islam is now in combat with the world of blasphemy. And the noble nation of Iran, after providing tens of thousands of martyrs and numerous casualties, is still faced with satanic plots from all directions, especially from America. The criminal America which, as the imam says, is the cause of all the misfortunes of the Muslims and is plotting against us overtly and covertly. And in doing so it does not hesitate even to employ SAVAK agents. And it arranges the escape from this country of these SAVAK agents, whose hands were once drenched in the blood of our youth on American orders. And it still talks about friendship and says that it is the nation of Iran which is flouting all international laws.

It is better to use the imam's own words to describe this criminal America. The imam described the United States with two of its characteristics and depicted its nature. The imam said that the United States is the arch-Satan, and this characteristic given by the imam shows that America prepares secret plots everywhere while claiming to be a friend. The next attribute given to the criminal United States by the imam and explained to us for our better understanding is that it is the mother of corruption; that is, the root of all corruptions.

To fight against any corruption we must always challenge the root of corruptions. By merely cutting the leaves and branches of the corruption the root survives and the corruption will spread again, day by day. Thus, to struggle against the United States is to struggle against the mother of corruption. This means that to uproot all corruption we must fight against the United States. What method should we select in our fight against America?

Should we sit and engage in discussion with it? No, this is not the path shown to us by the imam. The imam tells us that we must rise and regain our rights from these people with our fists, since these arrogant oppressors will never give back rights to the oppressed; and all the oppressed throughout the world are looking to the imam to see what method the imam will show them in the struggle against the criminal United States. The imam's method is crystal clear, that is, to struggle and not engage in talks.

During an interview with TIME magazine the correspondent concerned asked the imam: You decisively refer to the embassy as a den of espionage, but adequate proof to substantiate this is lacking. The imam graciously said: God willing, the Muslim students will clarify this in the future.

To prove the fact that this place has not been an embassy, but rather a den of espionage and hub of conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and in continuing the practice of revelation we now reveal documents belonging to the CIA organization. These are documents that belong to the CIA organization itself. The documents divulged hitherto were documents that belonged to the U.S. State Department. When we occupied this spy nest the CIA section had reduced to powder a number of documents by the use of certain equipment which actually does pulverize documents. But during the operation their equipment broke down and they were forced to shred the documents with a shredding machine. Fortunately, a number of documents were either left in the machine or the shredded documents themselves are now being put together by our sisters and brothers who are piecing together the documents so shredded in order to obtain the original documents; and we shall divulge these documents after the completion of the work on them.

In every U.S. Embassy in every part of the world there exists a CIA section which carries out its tasks as the main nucleus of the embassy; and other parts of the building are in fact sections which operate under these people's supervision and carry out their operations in order to further the aims and designs of the CIA, but under diplomatic cover.

In all subservient and oppressed countries this CIA organization engages in plots and conspiracies at the U.S. Embassies there against the interests of the nations concerned.

By divulging these documents we hope to be able to reveal properly the nature of this Western arch-Satan and mother of corruption and we hope that by drawing on the experiences of the Iranian Muslim nation, the oppressed will rise and sever the hands of those transgressing, arrogant people.

In order to be able to exploit the wealth of other countries, to take their oil and to set up a market for the sale of its goods the United States is forced to install subservient governments in various countries; and should a revolution take place in a country it attempts to destroy that revolution as soon as possible and to reinstate a government which will protect U.S. interests.

Of course, we saw an example of this in the time of Dr Mossadeq and how the United States, thanks to the plots it hatched, overthrew the Mossadeq government and returned the shah to Iran. Other countries where the United States has done the same include Chile; and in the two instances the CIA itself has admitted being involved in such deeds. It admitted that it overthrew these national governments.

In order to bring these plots to fruition the method of work adopted by this organization requires that it obtain complete intelligence on the situation in a country and its problems. The CIA's activities can be broadly divided into two parts. One part of the CIA organization is concerned with espionage matters and the collection of top secret intelligence. To further this end they recruit individuals, instruct them and generally train a number of professional spies and then infiltrate them into the organs of the countries they have in mind so that these same people will learn what armaments are used by that country's army, where its forces are deployed and where its garrisons are, for instance. And they followed that procedure in our own country.

There were interested in the aforementioned topics and also organs such as the Guards Corps. They wanted to find out what it was like and how it worked. They were also extremely sensitive about the National Iranian Oil Company. They wanted to obtain accurate intelligence on the minute details of its work, the level of its production and similar matters.

The second part of the CIA's activities, coupled with this intelligence gathering, concerns identifying counterrevolutionary individuals and those persons who betray Islam and Muslims. To further this end they employed agents of the former regime, SAVAK operatives, politicians and intellectuals infatuated with the West. They employed all these people. Through these people they foment riots in the various nooks and crannies of the realm while through another lot of them they crush the realm's revolutionary organs in order to make the people pessimistic towards the imam, the imam's course and the true followers of the imam and consequently to prepare the ground for the installation of a subservient government.

Among the documents to be divulged now, the first concerns the training of a spy in the United States and his assignment to Iran after the occupation of this spy nest and at a time these people could hold meetings in Tehran.

And now, our brother will explain these documents and a number of their features.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage indistinct]

All these documents show how they trained a person in America and wanted to send him to Iran for espionage. And this was under the cover of diplomacy, the training of spies under the cover of diplomacy. Surely the U.S. Government does not believe that these actions are in line with international law.

As you can see, these are the things that America does. On the one hand, it trains and sends out spies. On the other hand, it enables the criminals and murderers of the martyrs of this nation to escape. But our nation knows this America very well and our imam has properly showed us the methods for combatting this mother of corruption. We hope our imam, who is God's bounty to us, will return to our midst as soon as possible and that he will recover completely.

At the end, once again I read certain sections of the message of the imam, which he issued on the anniversary of 11 February, in which he teaches us the methods of struggle against these world-devourers and these criminals.

BANI-SADR STRESSES ADHERENCE TO LAW, ORDER

LD271936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1727 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at opening of "Self-Sufficiency in the Power Industry" exhibition, in Tehran--recorded]

[Excerpt] Now, let me also say a few words about current affairs and then leave you. During the past couple of weeks, a number of people started to disturb the public's peace. They created clashes in many cities, which led to injuries and casualties and so on. In many factories and workshops strikes were organized also. Now let me refer to one of these. Of course, some of these are for good reason and some are not.

Or another incident happened in which I acted very harshly. They had somehow killed four persons in Gonbad and it was not clear who had killed them. It was said that this had been done by members of the Revolution Guards Corps. I summoned the commanders of these forces. The first order I gave them was that they should definitely investigate this question and if it was done by members of the corps they should be severely punished. The people have organized the corps for the sake of safeguarding the revolution and their security. They have not set up the corps so that it may become religious judge, ruler and by itself arrest, detain and punish people. This would be the same as in the former regime. Then, it was made clear that, two of the groups which believe it necessary to indulge in partisan and guerrilla wars and such things in that region conspired together and one of those groups destroyed these people.

Of course, again our duty is to not allow any group to rule for itself and form a separate government and issue verdicts by itself and carry them out as well and that we be mere spectators. No, they have not elected us to be spectators. We have been elected to (?pay attention to everything). Of course, we should find those people who have carried out this act and we should severely punish them so that everyone will know that there is only one government in Iran and not many governments. [shouts of "God is great" from the crowd]

However, this incident itself shows that these people do certain things in order to malign the revolutionary organs in the eyes of the public and to diminish the value of what they do in the eyes of the people. Nevertheless, as a number of other people have also suffered the same fate in that region and have been found dead--they have been killed--I ordered that it should be investigated and determined how they suffered this fate. Confidence should gradually spread among the people that for the first time in Iranian history there is order in the judicial and security organs of the country and that nobody can any longer do with the lives and property of the people as he wishes. These are examples of what happened in the country.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD271834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, announced in an interview with PARS: The question concerning the holding of elections for the National Consultative Assembly in two stages will be discussed at tomorrow night's session of the Revolution Council. He said: We shall see what decision is reached by the council on this issue. I am also a member of the council and will express my views. The question is whether there would be any reason for discussing the plan if I were in agreement with it.

He responded to another question from the PARS correspondent, who asked him: You have made timely and constructive remarks condemning the attacks on meetings which have had positive results; what practical steps have you taken so far in this respect or will you take in future? He said: I have issued strict orders to the Guards Corps, the committees, the police and the gendarmerie and shall again do so; and I hope the officials will carry out the orders decisively.

PLAN FOR READMISSION OF FOREIGN JOURNALISTS DETAILED

LD280308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the director general of the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance, in connection with the conditions for the entry of foreign correspondents into Iran, today stated:

With the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Government's diplomatic missions in foreign countries, the Ministry of National Guidance has a plan under study in accordance with which every visa granted for the entry of a correspondent into Iran, whether requested by the correspondent's country of origin or by any third country, should be given with the knowledge of the diplomatic mission of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in that country.

He added: Another decision taken in this connection is that the number of foreign mass media correspondents who enter the country should be limited.

In conclusion, the director general of the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance said: Another issue which is important is that the embassies and the diplomatic missions of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, being aware of the personal characteristics of and the reputation which foreign correspondents have in their own countries, could decide on their competence and could assist us in connection with granting them visas and deciding on the length of their residence in our country.

MO'INFAR INTERVIEWED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

LD271842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Eng 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, interviewed by PANA and foreign reporters today, said: During the past 2 weeks some changes have been made in the management of the petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni and responsible officials at this project have been told that work on this huge project should be resumed as soon as possible. He added: If the Japanese are willing to work, they can go to Bandar Khomeyni immediately and start working so that this project will be quickly completed. Mo'infar said: The Revolution Council will not allow this project to be delayed any further. The Japanes ambassador has tried very hard to get the Japanese company to resume work, but while trusting the promise made by the Japanese ambassador, we will not wait any longer.

The oil minister was asked if there had been talks with the USSR on new oil exploration programs. He replied: We do not need the help of any other country in our oil exploration programs as we can use the existing wells to produce 6 million barrels per day, even though at present we are producing only 50 per cent of this amount. Mo'infar then referred to coordination between some OPEC member countries and said: The Algerian oil minister agrees with Iran's stance and oil policy and suggested sending his country's technicians to Iran. He was interested in coordinating projects and plans before the next OPEC session.

Mo'infar then said: At the London conference no decision was made, but decisions should be made at the OPEC ministers' conference to be held next September in Iraq when all 13 member countries take part.

The oil minister then said: We need natural gas for our domestic use and that is the reason we have reduced exports. During the first week of March, a Russian delegation will visit Iran to discuss the export rates and prices of natural gas.

The oil minister than referred to the workers in the oil industry and said: We do not have any problems in that respect and if any problems arise, people will be informed. But I can say that our workers are trying their best not to damage the oil industry in any way and they guard the industry like their eyes. Discussing gasoline, Mo'infar said: Our stores of gasoline are quite large and there are no problems in that respect. The average gasoline consumption in Tehran is 4.5 million liters per day.

But during the mobilization week consumption dropped to 3 million liters on the first day and the average consumption per day was 2.7 million liters. I should say that our stores of gasoline are quite adequate.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUES ANNOUNCMENT ON PLANNED MARCHES

LD271740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report the public relations office of the central Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued an announcement on the marches to be held tomorrow and probably Friday. All units of the corps throughout the country, especially the Guards Corps in Fars region, are warned that opportunists and the defeated enemies are planning to disrupt these marches. The text of the announcement which has been sent to all units in the form of a circular reads as follows:

According to information received, opportunists and the defeated enemies who now see their existence at the point of extinction are hatching conspiracies aimed at tarnishing the pure record of these self-sacrificing individuals [presumably the guards] whose service and capability is known to all conscientious Iranians and to involve the guards against various other groups. For this reason we should act with complete vigilance and not allow the enemy to take unfair advantage of our actions. According to reports we have received, the opportunists and the enemies of the revolution are planning to involve the Guards Corps brothers in clashes during the marches to be held tomorrow and probably on Friday. Therefore, the central headquarters hereby announces that you should refrain from any kind of involvement and not give the enemies any excuse for misusing the opportunity. We also request the noble people to be cognizant of conspiracies and plots by the counterrevolutionaries, to nip them in the bud and not allow the Islamic Revolution to be diverted from its course.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION RECRUITS WOMEN FOR SUPERVISORY DUTIES

GF271755 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1430 GMT 27 Feb 80 GF

[Text] The national mobilization headquarters in Tabriz today issued an announcement indicating that it has started programs for men but that it also needs the volunteer cooperation of a number of women for its supervisory training programs. Therefore, all dear sisters who are interested are invited to report for registration at the national mobilization headquarters, located on Kamarbandi Avenue in Manzariyyeh. The registration will occur for a 1-week period beginning tomorrow between 1400 and 1700. Thus, people registering can begin their work as instructors and supervisors after undergoing the required training.

PROTESTS FOLLOW ARREST OF FEDA'I-YE KHALQ MEMBERS

LD271101 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Feda'i-ye Khalq Guerrillas Arrested in Masjed-e Soleyman"]

[Text] During an attack on the headquarters of the supporters of the guerrillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq in Masjed-e Soleyman more than 15 of the organization's supporters were arrested. It is said that three of them were doctors and two were medical auxiliaries and that they were traveling from Ahvaz to Masjed-e Soleyman to assist flood victims.

Following the arrest of these individuals, a number of people from the guerrillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq families gathered round the revolution prosecutor's office at Naftun near Masjed-e Soleyman, demanding the release of the supporters and preventing their transfer to the Guards Corps headquarters. Shots were fired in an effort to disperse other supporters.

Following this, the crowds staged a sitdown outside the Guards Corps headquarters. One Feda'i-ye Khalq supporter said: "We mobilized to assist the flood victims. We proceeded to collect and distribute necessities among the villagers, and then our friends were detained for no reason. We demand their release."

Feda'i-ye Khalq Denial of Turkoman Group

JN271827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 27 February--It was reported here today that 23 Turkoman leaders have been mysteriously killed in the township of Gonbad-e Kavus in Mazandaran Province. Mehdi Tabataba'i, the province public prosecutor, made a statement here today in which he said that he possesses information on the subject. He added that this piece of information will be published in time to reveal the names of those responsible for these crimes. These, irrespective of their ranks, will be punished.

Tabataba'i said that the battles which raged in Gonbad-e Kavus between Turkoman citizens and government forces resulted in the killing of 103 persons and the wounding of 248, of which 67 Turkoman were killed and 81 others wounded.

In another development, the Feday'i-ye Khalq organization has refuted reports which said that a new Turkoman Fedayeen organization has executed a number of Turkoman citizens. In a statement published here today, the Feday'i-ye Khalq said that some government factions are impudently trying to rid themselves of the guilt of killing Turkoman leaders and are trying to accuse nonexistent organizations of having carried out the killings.

The organization said that the criminals will be exposed before the people.

FORQAN FOUNDER-MEMBER COMMITS SUICIDE IN PRISON

LD271230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The central office of Public Prosecution of the Islamic Revolution announced today that following publication by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy of reports regarding contacts between the Forqan group and the American den of espionage, Mehdi Ayati, a member of the terrorist and counterrevolutionary Forqan group, has committed suicide in prison. He had been under arrest for about 10 months now on charges of collaboration with this group and on his own evidence, was one of the close aides of Gudarzi, leader of the group, and was one of the group's founder members. Ayati strangled himself, using his bedsheet, on the morning of 22 February, 1980.

The office of Rublic Prosecution of the Revolution actively continues efforts to discover more detailed information regarding contacts between this anti-Islamic and anti-revolutionary phenomenon and the expansionist American imperialism. As soon as clear results have been obtained the heroic Iranian nation will be informed.

AFGHANS OCCUPY TEHRAN EMBASSY IN TEHRAN FOR 2 HOURS

NC271155 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 27 (AFP)--A group of Afghans today peacefully occupied their embassy here for two hours in protest against "Soviet action in Kabul since Thursday."

A leaflet distributed by the three dozen Afghans, two armed with machine guns, charged that "Soviet officers and soldiers have fired on crowds, killed thousands of our countrymen and put many more in jail." The leaflet was signed by the "union of students and Afghans fighting in Iran."

The demonstrators plastered the embassy walls and gates with posters saying "Down with the Soviet Union."

Observers noted that another group of Afghans had occupied their embassy on January 6 in protest against the Soviet intervention in their country and the December 27 coup which installed Barbrak Karmal's government.

Vacating of Embassy

LD271758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, those who had occupied the Afghan Embassy in Tehran left the embassy premises this afternoon. According to this report, the students' union and the struggling Afghans who had occupied the Afghan Embassy in Tehran this morning, as a protest against the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and their activities there, left the embassy building after intervention by police and security forces.

This group then gathered in front of the Afghan Embassy and expressed their opposition to the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan by chanting the slogan: Neither Eastern nor Western, but an Islamic republic. According to this report, the Afghan demonstrators and protesters then read a resolution in five articles and left the area. In this resolution the occupiers of the embassy expressed their full support for the struggles of the people of Afghanistan, condemned the interference of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. In the resolution they have also confirmed their support for the struggling nation and the Islamic Revolution of Iran and have strongly condemned the hostile propaganda of American imperialism in the region.

Afghan Protest in Zahedan

LD271818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A group of Sunni brothers and Afghan brothers residing in Zahedan have taken part in a march through Zahedan, protesting against the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan and demanding the immediate withdrawal of Russian soldiers from the country. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, participants in the march condemned international imperialism, including America and Russia, and denounced the policy of the puppet government in Afghanistan which is pressurizing the struggling Afghan brothers and sisters and continuing its domination.

EEC Proposal on Afghanistan

JN272135 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[From the "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Text] Three days after the announcement of the EEC foreign ministers' proposal on solving the Afghan crisis by means of a neutral international guarantee, and to the surprise of political observers, Leonid Brezhnev announced that the Soviet forces will pull out of Afghanistan if the United States and the countries neighboring Afghanistan guarantee not to interfere in this country. This comes at a time when the Soviet Government described the EEC proposal as an extraordinary matter.

In accordance with what has been reported by news agencies, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt considered Brezhnev's proposal as very important and said: The Soviet Government's acceptance of the EEC proposal shows that Moscow, like the European states, is interested in solving the Afghan crisis.

Meanwhile, news reports received from Afghanistan indicate that the killing of innocent Muslims there at the hands of the aggressive Soviet forces and their agents is continuing [words indistinct] and that 700 Afghans were killed in the border region by Soviet warplanes.

In light of this, the following question poses itself: What is the meaning of a neutral international guarantee as proposed by the EEC and welcomed by the Soviet Union? Does it mean a guarantee that safeguards the interests of the EEC and U.S. imperialism or does neutrality in the Soviet viewpoint mean the confiscation by eastern imperialism of the wealth of the subjugated Afghan people and this imperialism's penetration into the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman via Afghanistan?

It is quite natural that this neutrality will never guarantee the interests of the oppressed Afghan people. The present situation in Afghanistan is like a tug of war in which the Eastern and Western camps are taking part. The Muslim Afghan people alone are suffering from injustice and pressure resulting from this race.

Actually, the Afghan people should not depend on the solutions imposed by the West and East to solve their crisis because both the Western camp led by the United States and the Eastern camp led by the Soviet Union want to preserve their illegitimate interests in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union uses the friendship and cooperation agreement it concluded with the Afghan Government in 1978 for its aggressive intervention there. The United States considers the presence of Soviet forces near the Gulf waters and the Gulf of Oman as a danger against its vital interests in the region, and so it seeks to find military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa. It is thus aggravating the crisis in the region.

Generally speaking, the oppressed Afghan people will not find rest and happiness through the Western and Eastern solutions for their crisis. Peace and security will not return to Afghanistan except through the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive Soviet forces from their territory and when the other forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, abstain from replacing the Soviet Union there and when the Afghan people's right [words indistinct] to self-determination away from foreign influence is preserved.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH INDIAN MINISTRY SECRETARY

BK281031 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Bani-Sadr has said that Iran wants to strengthen relations with India in every possible way. He said this during a meeting with secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Mr Ramesh Bhandari in Tehran last evening. The Iranian president noted the desire of both India and Iran to work for the removal of superpower presence from the region and for more cooperation among the Asian nations.

In a reference to the developments in Afghanistan, Mr Bani-Sadr felt India and Iran should work jointly to find a peaceful solution.

All India Radio Tehran correspondent says Mr Bhandari is the first senior official of any foreign country to be received by Mr Bani-Sadr.

KHOMEYNI THANKS BANGLADESH, POLISH LEADERS

JN272027 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, has sent a reply cable to the Bangladesh president, thanking him for the Bangladesh Government's and people's sentiments of sympathy on the occasion of the death of 128 passengers aboard an Iranian Boeing airliner. Following is the text of the cable:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh: Thank you for the cordial cable you sent upon the tragic plane crash. I seize this opportunity to extend the best wishes for the progress and loftiness of the fraternal Muslim people of Bangladesh and all the Muslims in the world.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

His eminence has also sent a cable of thanks to the chairman of the Polish Council of State in reply to his cable on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Following is the text of the cable:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State in the Polish People's Republic: I thank Your Excellency for the cordial cable you sent on the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. I pray that almighty God will grant prosperity to the oppressed people in the world.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF SDAR ANNOUNCED

LD272154 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The Saharan people today marked the Sahara Democratic Arab Republic's [SDAR] 4th anniversary. "During the celebrations which were held today in the liberated Saharan territories, Iran announced its official recognition of the SDAR. Thus the number of countries now recognizing the SDAR is 36. The announcement was made by [name indistinct] the official in charge of liberation movements in the Iranian Foreign Ministry and representative of the Iranian President Bani-Sadr at the Saharan people's anniversary celebrations.

She said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which derives its principles from the Koran and which follows the teachings of its leader, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni concerning support of the world's weak and oppressed, especially in Islamic countries, is pleased to announce its decision to recognize the SDAR."

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ON KORDESTAN QUESTION URGED

LD280309 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 24 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Message From the Fourth Congress of the DPK of Iran Addressed to Imam Khomeyni; Qasemlu: 'Imam Khomeyni's Leadership Approved as the Greatest Factor Leading to Victory'"]

[Text] A message has been sent to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, from the fourth congress of the Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK]. A copy has also been sent to BAMDAD, and the text reads as follows:

"In these times of freedom, peace and favorable good order, when the DPK of Iran is holding its fourth congress in the city of Mahabad, party representatives wish the leader of the Revolution of Iran a speedy recovery from his indisposition. We hope that we shall see him again among us and our other Muslim brothers and sisters, and that we will benefit from his guidance and leadership. The Iranian Revolution, which resulted from Imam Khomeyni's decisive leadership and the selfless devotion of all the people of Iran has borne great fruit. With its wide dimensions, this great revolution can and must guarantee welfare and blessings for all peoples and all movements, both at home and abroad.

One of the fruitful manifestations of this revolution and Imam Khomeyni's wise leadership was the historical message of 26 Aban [17 November], which put an end to the unwanted war in Kordestan and lit the light of hope in people's hearts.

That historic message, which is very highly regarded by the fourth congress of the DPK of Iran, pointed the way to the elimination of political, economic, cultural and social repressions. After that historic message had been issued it was thought that the Kurdish national rights problem would be resolved, but indecisiveness on the part of those in charge, together with the presidential elections, have unfortunately resulted in shortcomings in the implementation of the [imam's] instruction.

It is the expectation of the participants in this historic congress that Imam Khomeyni will once again give firm instructions to those in power to work for a final solution to the Kordestan issue. The elimination of the problem will clearly count as one of the greatest achievements of the Iranian Revolution enabling us to close our ranks for a more decisive struggle against American imperialism and the enemies of the Iranian Revolution. At this fourth party conference we endorse Imam Khomeyni's leadership as being the greatest factor for victory. At this great congress, which is attended by the representatives of the majority of the residents of Kordestan, a program has been approved recognizing the validity of the continuation of the revolution under Imam Khomeyni's leadership.

Unstinting support for the great Revolution of Iran, through which we believe that the Kurdish people will attain autonomy, has also been endorsed as being the basic duty of the DPK of Iran.

TUDEH PARTY'S KIANURI GIVES INTERVIEW TO BULGARIAN DAILY

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[Georgi Kaloyanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Tehran, interview with Nuroddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian People's Tudeh Party--presumably in Tehran, date of interview not given]

[Text] The Iranian People's Tudeh Party was the first to raise the banner against the shahinshah's despotism and against American imperialism in Iran. Today this party's political prestige has increased even more and its influence among the people is expanding. The party represents an important factor in the political life of Iran.

Georgi Kaloyanov, our special correspondent in Tehran, was received by Comrade Nuroddin Kianuri, the first secretary of the People's Tudeh Party Central Committee, who readily answered a few questions concerning the present Iranian reality for the readers of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Question: From your point of view, how do you evaluate the political situation in Iran at the present stage of development?

Answer: Our revolution, which is an anti-imperialist, democratic and people's revolution, has now entered a new stage--the stage of intensified anti-imperialist people's orientation.

A certain period following the revolution's victory was characterized by a dualism of power. There was, on the one hand, the revolutionary center headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, and on the other hand--there was the government of the liberal, opportunistic bourgeoisie. Serious differences of opinion existed between these two centers as to how to resolve the problems facing the Iranian Revolution. The revolutionary center around Ayatollah Khomeyni resolutely declared itself against any compromise with U.S. imperialism and against any actions in favor of it, as well as against the existence of any strongholds or channels of U.S. imperialism in Iran. Khomeyni also declared himself in favor of a change in the political and economic life of the country to the advantage of the working masses in towns and villages who had previously been deprived of all rights and privileges. The liberal bourgeoisie, namely the right wing of the national bourgeoisie, by no means liked this situation and began to obstruct the revolutionary movement for the sake of its own economic interests.

Thus, there was a considerable dualism of power as well as serious confrontation between these two trends. During a certain period the government proceeded to conspire with U.S. imperialism. Prime Minister Bazargan met Brzezinski in Algiers and that meeting indicated that the liberal bourgeoisie was preparing some kind of change in the revolutionary movement. At that stage the revolutionary center headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni removed this government. The stage of anti-imperialist and anti-American movement which then began in Iran developed on a very large scale.

American imperialism, the liberal bourgeoisie and counterrevolution were doing everything within their power to take advantage of the events in Afghanistan in order to turn our revolution to another direction. They tried to create the impression that U.S. imperialism and the American preparations for military and economic pressure over Iran were not the main danger, but that the USSR and Afghanistan represented the main danger threatening Iran.

As it has turned out, however, these diversionist actions of American imperialism, of counterrevolution and of the liberal bourgeoisie are suffering failure. We now can see how the serious political groups and political trends in our country are beginning to become aware of these diversionist actions conducted by the liberal bourgeoisie, and how they are demanding that the anti-imperialist trend in Iran should be preserved as the main and chief trend. The struggle against bourgeois democracy, which demands freedom for counterrevolution, is being intensified and the role of the students movement that support the policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni is very important in this respect.

New institutions of the revolutionary state were recently created. A new constitution was published and adopted by referendum. This new constitution contains many positive aspects and a few negative aspects, but we have estimated its positive aspects as being considerable and very important. We support this constitution but at the same time, we preserve the right to struggle for the elimination of some of its shortcomings. In this respect, Ayatollah Khomeyni promised that efforts will be devoted in the future to improve the constitution and to eliminate some of its negative aspects.

The presidential elections followed the adoption of the new constitution. The people of Iran once more showed their great political education, unity and discipline, by creating constitutional institutions. The new president promised to support the policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni. We have a certain reserve in our approach toward him and we have expressed this in our publications, setting forth our evaluation. We consider the forces of the revolution strong enough to prevent one single individual from diverting the revolution and turning it into an incorrect direction. I think, as the recent days have shown, that the revolutionary movement in Iran will continue to follow this trend also in the future, the trend for which it fought in the past and achieved great successes. With all our efforts we will support this movement along its path of progress.

Question: How do you cooperate with the other political parties and groups?

Answer: One year ago, when the revolution was victorious, our party's situation, the position of the internationalist trend among the Marxists-Leninists in Iran was not very good. Thirty years of propaganda conducted by the shah's regime, by the American and by the entire imperialist propaganda apparatus against the communists, against our party and against the socialist countries had greatly poisoned the people's consciousness. In addition to this, the religious factor, which is of great importance in the revolutionary movement, represented a peculiar obstacle on the path of cooperation between Marxist-Leninists and the other forces of revolution which were fighting under the banner of Islam. Our policy throughout those few months played a very positive role in overcoming those prejudices. Now, we can state that our party plays an important role in the Iranian people's political life. Many of the true Muslim leaders, the Muslim fighters, already acknowledge this positive and constructive role of our party. They acknowledge the friendly attitude of the socialist and communist parties in the world and they evaluate this attitude in a positive manner. I think that this is a great success of our political work. We are persisting in our efforts in this respect, in order to create the best conditions for cooperation among all Iranian revolutionaries--of the Islamic as well as of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries.

Unfortunately, in this respect a very negative role was played by the leftist groups and, in particular, by the Maoist groups. Through acts of diversion they are trying to create a split and to disunite the forces of revolution. In recent months, however, these diversionist actions of the Maoist groups have been losing ground. The people's masses are aware of the fact that the true Marxist-Leninists, the true internationalists and Marxists are the most sincere fighters for the freedom and independence of Iran and for improving the people's life as well as for cooperation with the other forces of revolution, above all with the revolutionary forces which, rallied under the banner of Islam, are sincerely aspiring for deep, radical changes in the life of the Iranian society, changes to the advantage of the people's masses. We think that this trend will continue to develop in the future.

We are trying to create a united front and, by constructive criticism, we are trying to change the incorrect trend of certain leftwing groups, as well as to show who the true revolutionaries are. These leftist groups cannot understand that under the present conditions of our revolution the anti-imperialist struggle is the main issue and that all efforts must be joined together in this struggle. It is particularly important to direct groups such as the fedayeen and the mojahedin along this path.

Our most important future task will be to establish a united front with the people's masses of all revolutionary forces, including the fedayeen the mojahedin and all true supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, as well as all other truly anti-imperialist and people-oriented forces of our society. We believe that, despite all existing difficulties, this correct line will be victorious and that our revolution will produce a revolutionary forces front, which is the most important element, the most important institution of a revolutionary movement.

Question: What is your point of view on the national question, and how, in your opinion, should this question be resolved?

Answer: Iran is a multinational state with six ethnic groups. These are as follows: Persians, Azerbaijani, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans, and a few other minorities. We always supported the movement of the Azerbaijani and Kurdish people for their autonomy throughout the forties. Today we support the truly people's and patriotic movement of all ethnic groups in Iran for their autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state.

We have already submitted a program on the settlement of the Kurdish question and on the solution of national problems in other parts of Iran. We think that this proposal is the most realistic and correct solution of the Kurdish question and of the national problems in other areas. Our role is very positive in trying to bring about a rapprochement between the revolutionary leadership and Ayatollah Khomeyni himself, with the true Kurdish revolutionaries in Iran. I think that the Kurdish question will be settled on a basis that is quite close to our proposal, regardless of the fact that at present the positions of the Kurdish representatives and of the government are still very far apart from each other. Nevertheless, we believe that in the long run, if counterrevolution does not succeed in antagonizing the two sides, they will reach an agreement whose solution will be very close to the one we have proposed. In all circumstances, as in the past, we will continue also in the future to persist in our struggle and in supporting the point of view that the national question should be settled on a scientific, people's basis, as we already have proposed.

Counterrevolution and imperialism are trying by all means to take advantage of the struggles waged by our national minorities in areas such as Kordestan, Khuzestan, and Baluchestan, for their counterrevolutionary trends and diversionist actions. We are trying with all our efforts to unmask these counterrevolutionary elements and we cooperate with the revolutionary forces within the national minorities in getting rid of the counterrevolutionary elements and in eliminating them. We are striving to create an atmosphere in which the revolutionary forces, in struggling to settle the national question, should by all means support at the same time the anti-imperialist movement of the entire Iranian people. We are striving to make the national minorities movement's struggle for their rights join the common struggle against imperialism, so that the unity of all Iranian revolutionaries may be preserved in this democratic and anti-imperialist struggle. We are trying to persuade these revolutionaries that only after the Iranian people have achieved great successes in the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution will a situation be created under which the Iranian national minorities will be able to settle their own national problems.

Question: Will you take part in the forthcoming National Assembly elections and in what manner--as an independent party, or in alliance with other political groups?

Answer: By all means, we will take part in the National Assembly elections. We will participate with our own candidates and will try to establish a bloc with other left-wing and revolutionary forces. We do not know whether these groups will agree to cooperate with our party for joint candidates but, regardless of this fact, we will participate either independently or in bloc with other organizations, or else we will support some of the candidates of these groups that stand close to our program and to the political line of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

We have learned that at our request, and following our protest, certain paragraphs of the election law have been amended. We would like the law to be such as to give all revolutionary groups the opportunity to participate in a future parliament that will represent all revolutionary forces, instead of a one-sided participation as happened before in the council entrusted to work out the constitution. Regardless of the fact whether we will be victorious in the elections or not, we will continue to play our constructive role in Iran's political life.

Question: What is your role in the revolution and in the Iranian people's anti-imperialist struggle?

Answer: The role of our party, from the historical aspect, is very important. It was the first party to raise the banner of anti-imperialist struggle 38 years ago. At that time we fought against the most dangerous imperialist threat--German and Italian fascism. We were the only ones to struggle against fascism in Iran. After that, large groups were created that included other forces as well.

Our party was the first political organization to raise the question of the danger represented by U.S. imperialism. Earlier than anyone else, our party showed that that imperialism intended to establish its domination in Iran and to make our country its new colony. At that time we were the only political force to state this. Experience has shown that we were right. For a long time we were the only force in political life to fight against the despotic domination of the shah. No one else did. Our party made great sacrifices in that struggle. Our party's heroes, the heroes of our movement in the joint anti-imperialist and anti-despotism struggle, became the national heroes of the entire movement.

We were the first party in Iran to widely propagate Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism and we have achieved great successes in this struggle. We issued the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels in thousands of copies. In recent years--and this is common knowledge--the Communist Manifesto was issued in nearly one million copies. In this respect our work in preparing the revolutionary movement in Iran is very important, despite the fact that the other ruling forces in Iran do not recognize this.

After the victory of revolution, as I already stated, our party was in a very difficult position. After 30 years of anticommunist and anti-Tudeh propaganda, the situation was very hard for us. Thus, some of our political errors committed in the last stages of struggle played a negative role. Today, however, we can say that our party is the only political party that is internally fully united and that is gathering new strength from day to day. All other groups--the left-wing ones as well as the Muslim groups--are disunited and are undergoing internal ideological crises. This is the situation within the Fedayeen and with Mojahedin, as well with the Islamic Revolutionary Party. Some of their members are leaving them and joining our party.

The only political organization that is growing and winning new positions is our party. This is why the attacks against us from all parts are being intensified on the part of the counter-revolution and American imperialism, as well as on the part of certain other forces.

The U.S. ruling circles consider our party as the most serious and strongest factor in the anti-imperialist struggle and are therefore doing everything within their power to create obstacles on the path of our progress, as well as to impede the growth of our influence among the people. They are inventing untrue stories about our party and are trying by all means to slander it. Despite all this, we are becoming stronger from day to day and our prestige in Iran's political life is increasingly growing.

BRIEFS

TOURISM POLICY--Tehran, 10 Feb--In the future, the tourism plans of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be adjusted to the "ideals of the Islamic Revolution," the daily BOURSE announced. This economic news daily reported that the undersecretary of state for tourism, Haj Hanzeh, stressed that Iran is mainly interested in attracting Third World tourists, and that it does not especially welcome Western tourists. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 80 p 8 WA]

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